

only, but neither the numbers nor the proportion of *flava* to *ochracea* are given.

- (3) Unknown male (? DD) × yellow female—Progeny all red forms. Numbers not given.

The results are best explained by assuming that red forms are dominant to yellow, the former being DD, homozygous red, and DR, heterozygous red, and the latter RR, homozygous yellow forms. If so, the three most important pairings were obtained, that between two heterozygotes being the only one lacking.

(1) DR × RR. This should give equal numbers of red and yellow forms. Unless 14 is a misprint for 24 per cent., there is an excess of red forms and a deficiency of yellow ones, the deficiency being in *ab. flava*. Unfortunately the numbers are not given.

If my supposition is correct and the unknown male was heterozygous for yellow, it was extremely fortunate that it paired with the yellow female which Mr Walker captured and bred from.

(2) RR × RR. The expectation is that all the offspring will be yellow, and agrees with the actual result.

(3) DD × RR. The offspring will be all DR, apparently normal red forms, and this result was obtained.

Walker claims that there are two distinct yellow forms, *flava* and *ochracea*, but it is probable that the yellow coloration is determined by a single gene and that *flava* and *ochracea* differ because of the action of one or more independent genes. Possibly *flava* is the yellow form of *ab. quadratum*, Hb. and *ochracea* of the typical red form. That equal numbers of *quadratum* and typical red specimens occurred in brood (1) is in favour of this explanation.

*Noctua (Rhyacia) castanea*, Esp., *ab. xanthe*, Woodforde, appears to be a parallel aberration. Like the yellow forms of *R. rubi*, which have only been recorded from Askham Bog near York, it is very local and, according to Barrett, is only known from the neighbourhood of Market Drayton. Although it is dangerous to assume that its relationship to the typical form is similar to that of the yellow forms of *R. rubi*, this is probably the case.

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### MORE NOTES\* ON ERIOGASTER PHILIPPSI, BART.

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Plate III.

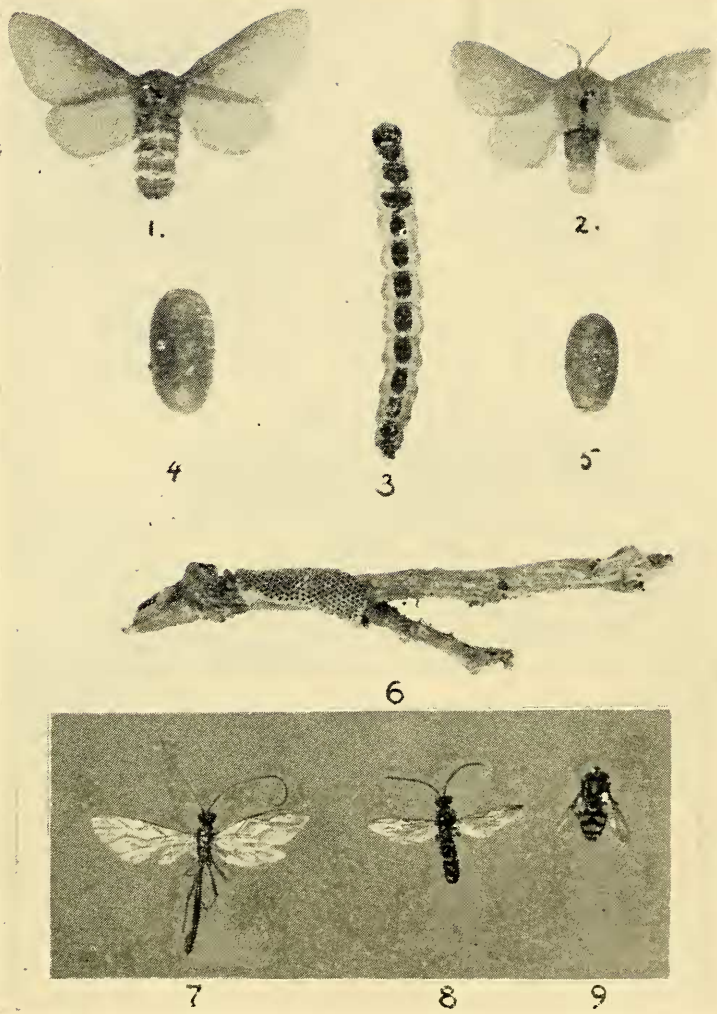
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#### PART I. ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA.

**THE EGG.**—The eggs are not necessarily deposited in a ring, and extended observations may eventually prove that the ring of ova belongs to some moth other than *E. philippsi*.

**THE LARVA.**—The larvae of this moth bear on their bodies hairs capable of causing irritation upon contact with the skin. And even the manipulation of the cast skins and the dry powdered excreta in the

\*Previous notes on this insect appeared in *Ent. Rec.*, Vol. lii, June-July 1940.



- 1. *E. philippsi*, Bart., ♀.
- 2. *E. philippsi*, Bart., ♂.
- 3. *E. philippsi*, Bart., larva.
- 4. *E. philippsi*, Bart., ♀ cocoon.
- 5. *E. philippsi*, Bart., ♂ cocoon.

- 6. *E. philippsi*, Bart., ova.
- 7. *Ophion luteus*, L.
- 8. *Sturmia inconspicua*, Mg.
- 9. *Metopius fulvicornis*, Hoes.